

THE HAWAIIAN STAR

Published every afternoon (except Sunday) by the Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association, Ltd., Star Building, Merchant Street, Honolulu.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1912

THE GOVERNOR AND THE PACKERS.

The new opposition to Governor Frear ought to consolidate the friends of Hawaii about him, for his mainland foes are trying to punish him merely for his services to us. Any governor they would prefer in his stead must naturally be one lacking in a sense of obligation to us. There is but one side for the Hawaiian people to take justly in such a division. They should stand by themselves and by Governor Frear as their representative.

The case is simply this. Our planters had brought labor into the land at large expense. Alaska packers, instead of doing likewise, undertook to get this labor away for their own use. The Hawaiian legislature, in defence of the economic welfare of this Territory, passed laws making it illegal to entice labor from employers and regulating labor agents as it had previously done commercial drummers. Governor Frear signed the new acts as in duty bound and in that he was sustained by local public sentiment. Robbery was thus foiled. Now the question is whether the robbers will be able to get our help in punishing the Governor for his lawful acts done for our security and in line with his sworn duty?

It would help the get-together movement if, in this emergency, all Hawaii would give the Governor united support as it did for the policies of which our opponents, the Alaskan salmon packers, complain.

WILSON AS A SAMPLE.

It is creditable to the Democratic party that Governor Wilson, at this writing, made so strong a convention run. He and Mayor Gaynor are men of a class whom conservative Republicans have always delighted to honor, men who regard public office as a public trust and who are in no sense Bourbons. The elevation of such good citizens to the highest posts would hark back to the earlier and nobler days of our national life.

The party suspicion of such men as Champ Clark is also a good sign. Clark is the stamp of man who lives in politics by serving the prejudices of the least dependable elements of the body politic. There is nothing he will not advocate if he thinks that such advocacy would be approved by the men who do surface thinking only and cherish hatreds of the wiser, better and more fortunate elements in our common life. To this class Clark appealed when he made the vulgar distinction between "finchairs" and "rough-necks." He appealed to it on another side—the vociferous jingo side—when he advocated the annexation of Canada, not caring, evidently, whether Great Britain or Canada liked it or not. All this was claptrap, the natural physical expression of which was to be found in muddy boots and tousled hair and rancorous speechmaking. But the time has apparently passed when, in the opinion of good citizens of all parties, a man of this sort may properly aspire to the presidential office.

Who is to be nominated at Baltimore is not known at this writing, but without abating our Republican preference let us all hope that it will be Democracy's best man. If every big party nominates its best men the country will be safe in any case.

A WORK OF NATION-BUILDING.

The Agricultural department of the United States government is one of the most useful branches of the public service. For many years people thought it was spending its time in raising seeds for Congressmen to please the voters with; but as years went on it took on the task of reporting and forecasting the weather, making statistics of crops, the world search for the parasites for agricultural pests and it is now seeking to man the land with educated farmers so as to get the most out of it. In this way it is meeting that biggest of all the popular issues, the rise in the price of living.

A circular from the Department, which arrived in today's mail, shows on what a common-sense basis the work of the department rests. We quote:

The Secretary of Agriculture said today: "The Department of Agriculture is organizing just now to take farm demonstration work into the northern states. Two classes of men are required for this work: First, in each county a first rate farmer who has been a success on his farm and who understands practically, without much theory except what he may have incidentally picked up, how to handle the soil, the plant, and the animal; Second, over large districts and states a different class of men is wanted, who have an agricultural college training combined with its application to practice in the field. As we read the daily papers and see the reports of the thousands of young men who are graduated in law throughout the country, the reflection naturally comes, what a pity that the great demand of the farm for intelligent men is not being more considered by our educational institutions. There is not law work for more than a small per cent of these young men. No doubt the education and mental training they have had will make them brighter men, but there are no jobs waiting for them, that is for more than a very small percentage of them, while the fields are crying aloud for the need of men. It would seem to be wise for our educators in their national meetings to consider these problems. It might be wise to consider about how many young lawyers will be needed in the next year to take the place of the older men who are dropping out. That could be very easily determined. Then if the attention of this class of students were called to the demand of the industries for educated men, a different direction might be given to many young men who seem to be 'drawing their bows at a venture.'"

"This applies to more than the lawyer. There are no doubt far more young physicians being turned out from the educational institutions of the country than there are patients for. Wrong direction has been given to the education of many young men, and yet there is nothing more difficult to change than the old systems of education."

"In his sixth annual report (1911) as president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett says:

"According to the census tables there were in the United States in 1900, 132,000 physicians and surgeons. In the bulletin on medical education issued by the Foundation in 1910, it was calculated after careful investigation that 2000 graduated annually from the medical schools would furnish an ample supply of new physicians to take the places left vacant by death and other causes, and to keep pace with the growth of population. Assuming, and it is evidently an extravagant assumption, that the proportion of lawyers to the population should be as large as the proportion of physicians, 1700 graduates annually from the law schools would be sufficient to maintain even the present crowded state of the legal profession. As a matter of fact, in June, 1910, the number of students graduated by the law schools numbered 4182; and this takes no account of the large percentage of lawyers who are admitted to the bar without having received a law school diploma. If we place the per capita need of a lawyer at the same figure as the need of a physician, and disregard all who enter the profession without completing successfully a law school course, it is evident that the output of the law schools of the present day is far in excess of any necessary demand."

"It is certain that the demand for lawyers and physicians is much more than met by the professional schools today. It is equally certain that the demand for educated farmers is strikingly neglected."

Probably the vast increase of professional men will help rather than hurt the cause of scientific agriculture; and a growth of population of 800,000 annually may give them some chance to get along. But anyhow they close the professional avenues and make scientific agriculture more attractive than it was before to young men who want to get ahead. Here is a chance; and the constant rise of prices assures a market.

Scientific agriculture means that more and better products may be raised on less land; and that the nation may secure an influential middle class of the best kind. Such farming pays; it rises above drudgery to the plane of one of the most satisfactory occupations of man; and it grants the most acceptable, in that it is the surest of competencies.

USEFUL MEN

By WALT MASON.

The useful men are doing some tasks both sane and good; they're plowing or they're hewing or sawing ricks of wood. They make two blades of lettuce grow where one grew before; they do not bore or fret us with an eternal roar. Ah, when I contemplate them, my eye in moisture swims. Why don't you emulate them, you tiresome Windy Jims? I get so tired of speaking, of verbal cataracts, of state-men who are reeking with Arguments and Facts; of politicians yellow who toot the brazen horn; I most admire the fellow who calmly plows his corn! The men who rant and thunder across the jaded land, and tear the air asunder with noise that beats the band, contribute nothing, nothing, to help the race to win, and idle are the frothing, the whooping and the din. The man who puts a collar upon his spavined bay, and earns a sweaty dollar for toiling through the day to me is more enchanting than all the gifted boys who spend the summer ranting and kicking up a noise. The useful men are hoeing, performing kindred deeds; they're out where things are growing, a-pulling up the weeds; the weeds—they amputate them, destroy their roots and limbs; why don't you emulate them, you cheap old Windy Jims?

Copyright, 1912, by George Matthew Adams.

WALT MASON.

Statistics compiled at the Bureau of Statistics here show a marked decrease in Canada's sheep industry. The total number of sheep now credited to the Dominion is 2,792,200, whereas in its palmiest days that country showed a total of 3,155,509 sheep. Canada imported from the United States last year only twenty-three sheep valued at \$107.5, and but sixty-five from England, valued at \$760. These were for breeding purposes. Of sheep for consumption the imports were all from the United States, 192,530 head, valued at \$578,055 representing the total. Last year Canada's imports of fresh mutton were 3,950,462 pounds worth \$299,600, divided about equally between the United States and Australia. Canada exported in the year mentioned only 21,783 sheep worth \$125,443 and 49,312 pounds of mutton worth \$4201.

Hawaii seems to be ready to get into the right bandwagon at Baltimore when the delegates find out which one it is.

If Bryan could coin cheers into votes he would have been president long ago.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

DR. SINCLAIR—It took us a little more time this morning to pass the passengers on account of the extra large steerage list.

W. GEORGE ASHLEY—When they are rebuilding bridges why don't they make them of concrete, which means making them practically everlasting.

J. O. LUTTED—I would rather not discuss the Kama pineapple cannery just yet until Governor Frear returns. There is still considerable detail to attend to before we can close the deal.

WILLIAM REID (Ventura's purser)—That new theater manager of yours is a heart-breaker for fair. The women were so jealous over him that he had to take his meals in his stateroom during the first part of the trip in order to prevent a riot.

DICK SULLIVAN—I had a splendid trip and feel like a fighting-cock. Naturally I am mighty glad to get back to my adopted home and you will notice that I timed my arrival just in

time for the Heanani smoker. EDDIE MADISON—I am glad to get back to Honolulu for I like the place and the people. If I am matched to box here I shall certainly give the best that is in me. I would like to meet McCarthy over a twenty-round route in this city.

W. GEORGE ASHLEY—The Puna road ought to be built, and no few thousand dollars allowed to stand in the way. As the United States government is making a great naval station at Pearl Harbor, it is up to us to provide access to it from Honolulu by land.

H. M. AYRES—In order to set the minds of some people at rest I take this opportunity of stating that on account of Yamagata box with any man of the United States army in this Territory. Such a match would be extremely inadvisable from a number of standpoints and is, in fact, out of the question.

HAWAII GOOD TURN

(Continued from Page One.)

College of Hawaii was on board in company with W. J. Hartung of the experiment station. This was in the middle of the Severin-Hamilton fracas when charges and countercharges flew back and forth between the College of Hawaii professor and the banana inspector.

Professor Severin took passage in the Honolulu with the intention of delivering an address before the Santa Barbara convention and "exposing" Hawaii and the fruitly campaign. In the same boat went H. A. Weinland with the intention of putting Hawaii's side of the case before the meeting of the fruit growers and the horticultural board.

Professor Severin read his address before the convention on June 12, after which the State Board of Horticulture and certain prominent fruit growers went into committee session and called both Severin and Weinland before it.

Severin was allowed to state his case and make his charges against the Territorial system of inspection. When Severin had stated his case, Weinland was allowed to speak in behalf of Hawaii as opposed to Severin. The secretary superintendent admitted the truth of Professor Severin's statements, but he gave facts omitted by the professor in his address which entirely changed the complexion of the matter.

As a result, the committee went into executive session and passed resolutions declaring that the danger of the spread of the fruitfly was not imminent enough to warrant immediate exclusion of Hawaiian fruits.

"While Professor Severin went far into the scientific side of the question, he omitted the practical phases of the situation, so while his statements were all logical enough, the practical side of the question changed things entirely," said Mr. Weinland this morning.

"It is entirely up to the people here whether California excludes Hawaiian fruits or not. Rigid inspection and careful packing by the grow-

ers will eliminate fear of spreading of the pest."

UNCLE SAM

(Continued from Page One.)

islands and falls below freezing point at the tops of the highest mountains. The rainfall varies quite as much as the temperature namely from about ten inches to more than 300 inches a year according to locality; hence some of the lands require irrigation while others do not. The islands are often spoken of as the "Paradise of the Pacific" because of their superior beauty and climate.

The soils are probably among the most fertile to be found anywhere. Generally speaking the soil is rather heavy and needs to be plowed deep.

Irrigation.

The first section of the Kohala ditch, built to take the water from the Government land in the Kohala Mountains and conduct it to homesteaders and plantation consumers, was completed on June 1, 1906. It is more than thirteen miles in length and consists of nine miles of tunnels, one-half mile of fluming, and four miles of open ditching.

On the island of Oahu there are 491 artesian wells, a few of which have become dry. This is the principal source of water supply both for city purposes and for the irrigation of cane fields. In view of the small area of heavy rainfall and large consumption of water, it is important that the relation of supply to consumption should be determined as accurately as possible and that all waste of water should be prevented. A map has been prepared by the Territorial government showing the streams, springs, wells, pumping plants, and rain-gauge stations.

The Kula pipe line, for which \$100,000 was appropriated recently to meet the needs of a large agricultural district on the island of Maui, is now in use, and \$50,000 additional has been appropriated for the improvement and extension of the system.

The principal products are sugar, rice, coffee, pineapples, bananas, tobacco,

cotton, rubber, sisal and live stock. These crops require periods of from one and one-half to six years to mature; pests have to be combated and transportation facilities are not always the best, although these are improving rapidly. Hence a person should not take up these lands unless he has a little capital to keep him going for some time, until he can get his farm on a paying basis. Much successful scientific work has been carried on for many years for ascertaining the most suitable crops, the best way of cultivating them, and the best methods of combating pests.

The sugar industry is conducted mainly by corporations on a large scale, but these corporations also purchase sugar cane produced by neighboring small farmers. Perhaps the most attractive industry for small American farmers of late years has been the raising of pineapples for sale to central canning factories. This industry is growing rapidly. Among the newer industries which give greatest promise are tobacco and cotton. Fruit and vegetables of many varieties can be raised everywhere.

Stock Raising.

The animal industry of Hawaii stands next in importance to that of sugar. It supplies the bulk of the home consumption of fresh meats. There is a great demand for horses and mules for draft and traveling purposes, also for use by stock-range riders, which the domestic industry can not fully supply. Sheep raising is an important industry of the islands. Importations of live stock from the mainland have been unusually large, especially of horses and mules. More than 100 head were imported by the military authorities alone. The Territory can now provide its own pork, while only a few years ago, 6000 to 7000 hogs were imported annually. Poultry continues to be imported in large quantities.

Prices of Farms and Inducements to Settlers.

Most of the land is under private ownership, and very little of that is for sale, but much of it is leased for agricultural and pastoral purposes at rentals of a few cents to \$10 per acre per annum, according to location, quality, water supply, etc.

There are about 1,650,000 acres of public lands, but much of this is in forest reserves and much of it is too high, precipitous, rocky, or dry for cultivation. There are, however, several hundred thousand acres available for homestead purposes, of which a part must be reclaimed by irrigation. These lands are usually leased until they are desired for homestead purposes. The rentals range from almost nothing to about \$10 per acre per annum. They are worth in fee simple from almost nothing to several hundred dollars an acre, but when sold for homestead purposes they are usually sold at comparatively low valuations, say, from \$1 to \$75 per acre, according to location, quality, etc.

All homesteads are disposed of by drawings, or, after advertisement for drawings, on application. The area of the lots varies from a fraction of an acre to eighty acres, according to location, quality, method of disposition, and the needs and ability of the people who desire them. There is a tendency to reduce the areas on account of the great productivity of the soil and the comparatively large amount of capital per acre required to develop and maintain a farm. There are five methods of homesteading, as follows: Special homestead agreement, right of purchase lease, cash freehold agreement, settlement association, and homestead lease. Full details concerning these different plans can be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Public Lands, Honolulu, Hawaii.

General and Special Inducement. Provision was made in 1911 for new school buildings out of loan funds to the extent of \$274,000, of which it was planned to expend \$260,000 during 1911. Of the total appropriated for this purpose, \$95,000 is for three Ter-

ritorial industrial schools. Provision has also been made by which the earnings of the industrial schools shall be paid in part to the boys and girls earning them and the remainder used for the benefit of the schools in question. During the last year the shares of the schools in such earnings aggregated \$6187.91.

The new law provides for summer schools, one of which has been opened since the close of the fiscal year. Previously such schools were provided for by private contributions. Manual and industrial training is carried on to a greater or less extent in most of the public schools. At the close of the fiscal year 7952 pupils were receiving training in agriculture.

[Further information may be obtained by addressing any of the following: Commissioner of Public Lands, Honolulu, Hawaii; Commissioner of Immigration, Honolulu, Hawaii; Hawaii Promotion Committee, Honolulu, Hawaii; Public Service Association, Honolulu, Hawaii.]

SLY SAMUEL.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Colonel Sam Parker, the Honolulu near-delegate, was caught today prowling about in one of the millinery shops that tempt feminine promenaders while they stroll along Peacock Alley. The Colonel appeared more interested in the sales ladies than in the hats on display.

"Hello, Colonel," shouted a friend, who discovered the Hawaiian in the shop.

"Go on away, now," retorted the discoverer. "I don't know you now. I'll see you later."

It takes a thin girl to generate true love for a fat man.

A New Stock

12 Size Howard Watches

Just Arrived

This is the watch most sought for, because it is thin model, up to date and reliable.

We are Agents For Howards.

J. A. R. Vieira & Co.
JEWELERS
113 Hotel Street

For Rent

FURNISHED.

House on Green Street.

Two Bedrooms—\$45 per month.

House on Kewalo Street.

Three bedrooms—\$75 per month

Bishop Trust Co., Ltd.
Bethel Street.

HIGH-GRADE SHOE REPAIRING

The Best of Materials and Workmanship.

MANUFACTURERS SHOE CO.
1051 Fort Street.

SILVER TOILET SETS

Quadruple Plate

Guaranteed for fifteen years. As serviceable as sterling silver and at one-third the cost.

3-piece Sets - - - \$ 8.00
4-piece Sets - - - 10.50
5-piece Sets - - - 12.00

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd

Fort and Hotel Streets.

THE REXALL
STORE

LADIES TAILOR

Correct modes followed.

J. E. Rocha

Elks' Building. Hotel St.

"The Store for Good Clothes"

Silva's Toggery

LIMITED.

Elks' Building. King St.



Mexican Hats
In all sizes

HAWAII & SOUTH SEAS
CURIO CO.
YOUNG BUN-DING

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Carry a Policy in the

QUEEN

The "Dollar for Dollar Company."



Hawaiian
Trust
Company,
Limited

925 FORT STREET.

TRENT TRUST CO., LTD.,
Honolulu, Hawaii.
HOUSE FOR RENT.

Furnished—
Tantalus, 3BR \$ 40.00
Kaimuki, 8th ave., 3BR. 40.00
Gulick ave., 2BR 25.00
Kinau St., 3BR 60.00
Kalaheo ave., 3BR..... 22.00
Pacific Heights 5BR..... 100.00
Beretania St., 4BR..... 75.00
College Hills, 3BR..... 75.00
Wahiawa, 2BR 35.00
Pacific Heights, 1BR .. 20.00
Cor. Wai'aleale and 10th
ave., 3BR 55.00
Punahoa ave., 2BR 25.00
11th and Pahuu ave., 2BR 25.00
Cor. Hackfeld and Luna-
lilo St., 3BR 125.00
Unfurnished—
Waipio, 3BR 12.00
Judd St., 2BR 20.00
Wilder ave., 6BR 50.00
King St., 2BR 22.50
Kaimuki, Maunaloa ave.
3BR 27.50

Wireless

It and save delay.

Henry Waterhouse

Trust Company
Limited

FOR SALE.

BEACH PROPERTY—70 feet on Beach, 100 feet on Kalia road, or 64,000 sq. ft., with 9 cottages and room for more. Desirable for Hotel purposes.

PUNAHOU DISTRICT—House and lot on Artesian street, Lot 75x190 ft., 3 bedrooms, parlor, diningroom, kitchen, bathroom, servants' quarters, only \$2750.00.

PROSPECT STREET—Large lot with small cottage for \$3000.00.

FOR RENT.

Furnished.

1638 Anapuni St., 2-BR.....\$35.00
Makiki St., 2-BR 50.00
1633 Anapuni St., 2-BR, for 4 mos. from July 1, 1912..... 60.00
Keeaukoku St., 2-BR, for 2 mos. from July 1, 1912.....60.00
Waikiki, 2-BR 35.00

Unfurnished.

Lunalilo St., 3-BR 35.00
Matlock Ave., 3-BR 27.50
1266 Matlock Ave., 2-BR 25.00
Piikoi St., 3-BR 30.00
Lunalilo St., 3-BR 30.00
Kalihi Rd and Beckley St., 3-BR 35.00
Beretania St., 3-BR 25.00
Wilder Ave., 4-BR, July 15, 1912. 40.00
Waikiki, 2-BR, July 16, 1912..... 12.50

HENRY WATERHOUSE TRUST CO., COMPANY, LIMITED.
Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.